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The above House has been recently Refitted, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
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I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half by which it can be done in the old way for the time and money it would cost by the old way
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Patronage is respectfully solicited.

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SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Highest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other things and every article necessary to keep that will be needed for [illegible]

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HOUSE MOLDINGS,
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Opposite the Court House,
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☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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B. F WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
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This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked bar will be kept for connection with the house. Rates reasonable

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And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
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When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES, IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED, ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORKSHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE WITH A BOBBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
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THE MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE MIDDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND ARE INGENIOUSLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE ON THE MARKET. IT IS ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
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The Old Story.

I kissed the lips I deemed so pure,
The proud, sweet lips that trembled so,
And with a nameless, bitter pain
I saw your fair face whiter grow;
But now I think with scorn intense
Of that past hour of grief and pain,
For we have sundered every tie,
And never can be friends again!

The fairest rose that blossoms sweet
Conceals oftimes a cruel thorn,
And e'en the softest, tenderest hands
Are by its cruel sharpness torn.
And my one rose, that for long years
Upon my aching heart had lain,
Repaid my care with scorn, and so—
We never can be friends again.

It was not with the passion bold
That marks the lover's tender tone,
I sought to win your sweetest thought
And call your love my very own;
But it was friendship's magic voice
That lured me in her silken chain;
But we have broken every tie,
And never can be friends again.

Yet sometimes, when the days grow dark—
When somber storm-clouds darkly lower—
I'll drop one fond, regretful tear
To memory and that parting hour.
Ah! once I deemed our friendship sweet
Could by no selfish hand be slain,
But we have sundered every tie,
And never can be friends again.

Maybap the future years will bear
Your life so far away from mine
That gleams of brightness from the past
No longer on your path will shine.
Then seek, I pray, no more for peace
In memories that bring but pain,
For we have broken every tie,
And never can be friends again.

MAGGIE RYAN.

"But just let me stay until morning, ma'am. It is cold, dreary and dark along the road, and, indeed, I've no place to go but Widow Yarrow's, and that's miles away."

So spoke a sad, worn-looking woman, standing on the threshold of a well-to-do farmer's house, just as the last rays of light were fading from the evening sky.

The person she spoke to, a large woman in a bright, flowered dress and white apron—the mistress of the house—turned away pettishly.

"You came at night, Maggie, it seems to me, and you can go at night. You don't suit. I never saw such shiftless ways in my life. And Jane Smith is here, and I've only one bed for the servant and I can't expect a tidy girl like Jane to sleep with—well, with strangers. I've paid you for your three days, and goodness knows, you've worried me out of my senses since you've been here, and I can't keep you another night, and the earlier you go, the sooner you'll get there, wherever it is."

"Well, that's true, anyway. Then, ma'am," replied the woman, "and you are mistress in your own house, but God knows, it's not a dog I'd be drivin' out at night." Then she tied her little pittance in the corner of a pocket-handkerchief and walked away out of the gate and up the road, not looking back once. Her heart was heavy as lead, and she was angry at a world that had been a very hard one to her.

"Three years since Pat went away," she said to herself, "and never a word from him. He's dead, no doubt; and it's the last kind word I've heard. I wasn't shiftless and good for nothing to him. 'Maggie,' he'd often say, 'I'd change you for nobody's wife.' Och, h was the man, and as good to me when I was faded and worn out with the hard livin' and rearin' and losin' the children, as he was when I was a purty girl, with cheeks like roses, and he was a boy courtin' me. Och, Pat, where did you go at all? You died in a ditch like a dog, maybe; for all these hard-hearted gentle folk care, we all might."

She turned and shook her fist back at the house she had just left, only a bit of the roof visible over the rising ground now.

"My heart was aching for the childer and for Pat," she said; "but you could have no patience if a partatie was burnt, or a towel not that smooth. You sent me out with the night falling. Bad luck to ye and to all your like."

Then she plodded on again; but the woman she had left was not as bad as she had fancied her. In her thrift and tidiness she could not understand this untidy, careless being. She knew nothing of the misery at her heart, or the sorrow that made her forget the pots and pans. She was actually half afraid of her and anxious to get her out of her house. She had felt it a great mistake to hire a tramp from the road, as it were, and she had paid her and was conscious of no cruelty.

The daylight fled apace; the moon, risen long ago, became visible—a faint streak of new moon that set in a little while—only the stars were left—and Maggie, wandering on the road with her bundle under her arm—a bundle of rags and odds and ends tumbled together in an old flannel petticoat—began to lose her knowledge of it. Here and there she saw lights in a window, but they were no promise of hospitality to her. If she could get to the Widow Yarrow's, that personage, who took the laborers to board, would let her lodge while she could pay; but where was the widow's cottage—to the right or to the left? She could not tell in the darkness whether she had taken the proper turning. Hard by was a rushing sound, as of water. Danger there, perhaps. The railroad was somewhere at hand, and though Maggie felt that the world was a poor place, she did not feel ready to meet death yet.

"I'll just drop down in the grass somewhere," said the poor woman. "And God between me and harm. If I could find a bit of hay now, 'twould be a comfort."

She stretched forward, peering through the darkness, and her foot struck some loose branches that lay upon the ground, with a cracking sound.

"What's that?" said a voice very near her in a sharp whisper.

"It's an imp of a squirrel," said another voice. "Go on with your work, Jim. The train will be along in fifteen minutes. Up with that rail. Hi! We'll have have them this time."

"Hold your tongue, fool," said the first voice. "You're half drunk. I tell you I thought it was a step."

And now Maggie, who had sunk flat upon the ground, knew all. Those who whispered near her were train-wreckers.

"I'll make no noise," said she. "It's none of my business."

But lying in the grass, the sharp strokes of steel on steel smote her ear; she could not forget them. And suddenly it came upon her that it was neither more nor less than murder that she was waiting there to see—that in lying quiet while it was done she helped to do it.

"God forgive me!" said poor Maggie. "I'll not do it; but what am I to do? How will I stop them? It's my own death; I'll bring about nothing else"—

And just then the sound of a steam whistle far away caught the ear. The train was coming.

"Ready for them," said the voice she had heard before. "Come into the bushes."

She heard them tramp away, and arose to her feet and looked about her. There was no house in sight and no help near. Suddenly a thought struck her. She had matches in her pocket, and her dress was a thin calico—it would burn like tinder. In a moment more she had torn it off and had the matches in her hand. As she struck a light she heard a pistol click.

"They see me," she said, and held the match against the old calico, and as it caught flourished it over her head. She felt a bullet whiz by her shoulder, another struck her, but now the glare was bright, and the train was close at hand—she rushed toward it, waving her burning dress. Thank God! they saw her. The train slackened its pace—it stopped. Men with lanterns in their hands sprang from it and hurried toward her. And the old dress, burnt to tender, dropped to the ground, and she sank beside it, the blood flowing from a wound in her arm.

"They've killed me, I believe," she said, faintly, as a man bent over her. "I can't show you the place, but it's—beyant there—the rails—they've ripped them up, the villains!" Then she fainted.

When she came to herself she was by the roadside, and lights fell over her, and she heard people talking of the hair-breadth escape they had had and of her bravery.

"You risked death to save us," said one woman. "You shall be rewarded. My little children were with me."

"And I am going to meet my wife," said a gentleman. "She will not let me forget you if I have so ungrateful a heart. You shall be well cared for now, and when you are well you shall never know want."

"Indeed, then," said another voice—one that sounded familiar to her—"indeed, I am not rich, but I'd have been loath to be killed to-night. I'm just on the road to what I've been seeking two years. I found out yesterday where my missus is, and I'm goin' to her—she breakin' her heart for me. I haven't much, but there's a couple o' pounds if you'll take 'em, good woman, and God's blessin', too, for the sake of Maggie Ryan, that you've saved from bein' a widow."

And a strong hand folded over her work one, and would have left money in it, but she caught it tight.

"It's Pat Ryan!" she cried; "come back at last. Don't you know Maggie, Pat?"

And two great arms folded her close; and the poor soul who had tramped the road, desolate and forsaken, an hour before, was happy as angels are in heaven.

It might not be "great good luck" to you to be a flagman's wife, and live in a little cottage on the roadside, but Maggie thinks it so.

"And oh, Pat!" she often says, "how little did I think when Satan was in my heart, and I was willing to lie still and let happen what might to the heartless gentlefolk, what I was doing to myself and to you; and after all, it's kind hearts they had, and gave you the illigant place, and me the shanty, and the cow, and all. Good luck to them."

FRENCH REVENGE.—A man in Paris has just buried his wife. Six years ago he detected her committing a sin. He never pardoned her, but condemned her to live with him, and since then he has ever dressed himself in clothes of the same material and cut as those worn by her paramour. In this costume he took her walks abroad with his wife. The unfortunate woman died of a broken heart, and the husband followed the hearse, clad in a yellow costume.

A circus performer, who had daily permitted himself to be boosted out of a cannon by a light discharge, was shot through a netting and against a post by an overload of powder, in Friendship, N. Y. He was badly hurt; and has given up such exploits.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A starving New York beggar woman was found to have $1,400 in a bank..... The second installment of immigrants for New South Wales, consisting of 150 men, women and children, sailed from New York..... One man was killed and four fatally injured in Huntington, Ind., by the explosion of the boiler in Kosher & Baker's sawmill. The building was completely demolished..... United States troops have been withdrawn from the support of the Packard government in New Orleans. Only in case the State authorities prove incompetent to protect life and property will the United States troops interfere..... The coal schooner James A. Crooker has been given up as lost, with the eight men on board..... Edward Thomas, a colored convict in Auburn (N. Y.) prison, murdered a fellow-prisoner two years ago, and has just paid the dread penalty the law inflicts. He was hanged in the prison and died of strangulation, his neck not being broken by the fall..... Julius Levy shot his wife fatally and then committed suicide in Memphis, Tenn. Although married but a few weeks, they had quarreled almost incessantly, and at the time of the tragedy divorce proceedings had been commenced..... The horse distemper (cerebro spinal meningitis), which swept off so many animals a year or two ago, has broken out in the vicinity of New York city..... Weldon, who attempted to assassinate Gov. Packard in New Orleans, has been bailed in the sum of $5,000..... Oregon's crop prospects are unusually good.

The remains of the Fenian, Col. John O'Mahoney, after being exposed to the gaze of his adherents in the principal towns of Ireland, were consigned to the grave in Dublin. The funeral procession was composed of fully one hundred thousand people ....The assistant secretary of the treasury has issued the forty-first call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,09 ,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the third day of June next and the interest will cease on that date. Since the installation of Gen. Diaz as president of Mexico ex-Chief Justice Iglesias has given up the contest as hopeless. He will immediately sail from this country for Mexico ...Frank M. Baker, convicted of bigamy on three different counts in Rochester, N. Y., was sentenced to five years at hard labor for each count. .. The schooner Margaret and Lucy, Capt. Wicks, went ashore near Barnegat, and was a total wreck. The eight men on board all perished. The Patapsco guano company's works in Baltimore, Md., were destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.. Leggett, Hudson and Butler's extensive tobacco factory in St. Louis was burned, Loss, $60,000.

Japanese government troops captured four steamers from the insurgents of Satsuma..... Two sons of J. C Greene, of Hopkinton, R. I., were drowned while sailing.. By the burning of the Bateman House at Kansas City, Pa., Mrs. Bateman, with her four daughters and one son, were burned to death. The father was also severely injured in attempting to rescue his family. A guest registered as N. Brown also perished. Six of the boarders were injured by jumping from the windows .. A sandy haired young man committed suicide by walking into the rapids at Niagara. No clue as to his identity could be obtained. McLaughlin defeated Bader at wrestling in Utica, N Y Thos. Cusick, a dissolute man of New York city, kicked his drunken wife to death while both were under the influence of liquor. ..A piratical schooner is reported as cruising in the West Indian seas.—Several Spanish merchantmen have been overhauled. Five hundred thousand dollars was lost by the burning of the five-story iron building in St. Louis, occupied by the wholesaling firms of Simon & Gregory and Claflin, Allen & Co. One life was lost in an adjoining hotel, which was burned.

The three large iron front, fireproof (so considered) buildings on Bond street, New York, occupied entirely by jewelers and silversmiths, prominent among whom were the Gorham manufacturing company, and Robbins & Appleton, the representatives of the American watch company, were completely destroyed by a fire which originated in the basement of one of the edifices and spread with great rapidity, notwithstanding the skillful efforts of the entire fire department. The heavy safes on each floor, containing valuable stock, crashed into the cellar, and thus all the floors were carried away, which caused the walls to collapse and completed the destruction. The losses aggregated nearly a million dollars, on which there was an insurance of perhaps two-thirds .. The Mexican general, Cortina, has been found guilty of kidnapping, and it is generally believed that the customary sentence of shooting will be enforced An explosion at the powder mill of Laflin & Rand at Cressona, Pa., did an immense amount of damage to the buildings The Count of Chambord, in a speech to a deputation from Marseilles, said he still held good his claim to the crown of France, and was resolved to do his duty when the time arrived for direct personal action. Dr. Gurdon Buck, the eminent surgeon, died in New York city, aged seventy years..... Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has gone West to arrange for a spring campaign against the Indians Twiggs, the proprietor of the pool rooms in Boston, decamped with $7,000, which had been staked on the Presidential contest..... John Q. Hoyt, a prominent New York railroad speculator, has failed. His liabilities are put at $1,625,0 0 and his assets at $458,000 Joe Coburn, the New York pugilist, was found guilty of assault with intent to kill and was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the penitentiary. Coburn was partially intoxicated at the time of his assault upon his would be victim, a policeman.

Matilda Heron, the once famous actress, died in New York, aged forty-six years. She leaves a daughter, Bijou, who is rapidly becoming a popular favorite Joseph L. Lewis, for many years a merchant in New York city, died recently, and not having any near relatives, he left his entire fortune of $1,000,000 to the United States to cancel that amount of the debt President Hayes expressed his belief that an extra session of Congress will be called about June. Alfred Rae shot and killed his brother at Barnston, Canada. The fratricide was arrested The losses by the great fire in Bond street, New York, will foot up nearly $2,000,000. There will be considerable salvage on account of the masses of gold and silver to be found in the ruins .. J. T. Reads, secretary of the California Stock Exchange, has disappeared with $17,000 in stocks and the books and papers of the institution. The noted Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, is reported at Wood Mountain, in British America, having in his possession one thousand horses and mules captured from the United States forces .. ... The Lake Shore railroad company is settling with the Ashtabula victims, where possible. B. H. Clark, of Westfield, Mass., has just received $1,500 in settlement of his claims, and the sum of $5,100 was paid to the widow of one of the killed . Five business houses in Donovan, Ill., were d stroyed by fire ... Andrew McKinney, who was connected with John Q Hoyt, in railway matters in New York city, is a bankrupt. Liabilities over a million dollars and assets of only a trifle over three hundred thousand dollars.

Wm. F. Speakman, a mill operative of Oakdale, Mass., while demented from a protracted spree, killed his sister and cut her body in a terrible manner with an ax. He was endeavoring to murder his wife when arrested..... While the priests of St. Francis Xavier church, New York, were conducting a "woman's service" to an audience of nearly three thousand, mostly females, a woman fainted in the gallery, which attracted much attention, and gave credence to a sharp cry of fire, which rang out almost simultaneously. Instantly the vast congregation was a seething mass of humanity, crushing and crowding each other in a mad effort to reach the door. Notwithstanding the efforts of the holy fathers to calm the excitement, the rush continued until the church was cleared, when it was ascertained that six women and one boy had been trampled to death, and hundreds had received more or less serious injuries in the panic. Four of the victims were found outside the church at the foot of the stairs and the other three in the vestibule. There was not the slightest foundation for the panic beyond the wild alarm uttered by some child in his fear. After the rush from the church the victims found as many as fifty women in the body of the church, they having fainted at the beginning of the panic.....Another advance in freight rates went from New York city has been adopted by the different railway lines..... A five-story brick building in New York, occupied as a wholesale grocery and filled with goods, fell into the street without any previous indication of weakness. Fortunately, it occurred at night, or a terrible loss of life would have occurred, as the street is crowded all day. The loss is put at $250,000. An explosion occurred in the Worcester colliery, near Swansea, England, and a large number of miners lost their lives. Sixteen bodies were recovered, and it was thought many more remained in the pit..... A fire in the Penny block, Evansville, Ind., consumed property to the value of $71,000.

Treatment of Infants in England.

The London *Telegraph* says: At an inquest held, conducted by Mr. Harris, at Greenhurst, it was revealed that a farm laborer, named Dean, his wife and three children, had been living and sleeping in one small room amid much dirt and wretchedness. Some weeks ago the youngest child, fifteen months old, died, and the body was placed in a cupboard. The family lived and slept in the same room, though the corpse was horribly offensive, until the death was discovered through a neighbor going into the room. The body was found in a sack of chaff. Dr. Ray deposed that it had died from natural causes, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. Dean said that he had not means to bury the child. The body of an infant has been found in a box at the Griffin Inn, kept by William Jameson, the ex-champion wrestler. The box had been stowed in the lumber-room since June last, where it had been left with some others by a widow named Kirkbridge, a schoolmistress at Langwathby, a village near Penrith, who became so reduced in circumstances that her goods were seized and sold. For some time after their arrival, a peculiar odor was noticed, and one evening one of the boxes was broken open, when, wrapped in several coverings, the decomposed remains of an infant were discovered. Information was at once given to the police, who are now endeavoring to find the woman Kirkbridge. She was last heard of at Liverpool.

A Picture.

We call upon all sensible people to mount this picture, and hang it on their walls.

Where is the common sense of our American people?

Survey the picture the rum fiend has hung up before the vision of the people; 200,000 liquor saloons would form a street from New York to Philadelphia; 900,000 inebriates, who, five abreast, would make a procession equally extended; four saloons to every school in the nation; four venders to every minister of Christ; 1,200 funerals of drunkards every week; an amount of liquor annually distilled that would fill a canal one hundred and twenty miles long, by fourteen feet wide and four feet deep, a vast army of fathers, sons, brothers and husbands filing into prisons, asylums and graves, and the ranks never decimated; the drunken incendiary's torch illuminating mightily the heavens; blood shed by intoxicated assassins, reddening night by night the ground; a long procession of widows and orphans made such by the drink demon; startling statistics of crime and poverty looming up before the drowsy eye balls of the people like the pillars of cloud and flame; an appalling panorama of squandered fortunes, crushed hopes, broken hearts, desolated homes, and the curse licensed and protected and defended by professed Christian men.

A Child's Depravity.

A little girl twelve years old went to a music store in Worcester, Mass., and bought a piano. Surprised at seeing $50 bills carelessly handled by one so young, the proprietor put the police on her track. It was ascertained that she had previously purchased a sewing machine, a gold watch and chain, a chamber set, and a lounge, paying cash in each instance. Her mother had on deposit in one of the savings banks $1,080, of which the father had no knowledge. The girl took the deposit book and went to the bank, where she asked for $200. She was told that she must present a written order with the book, and at her request one was prepared. This she took away with her, and subsequently returned with it duly signed and witnessed, when she received the money. Her mother, not being able to read, had made her mark at the girl's request, and the father's name as a witness had been forged. The depravity of this child is simply stupendous.

Thirteen at Dinner.

Concerning the curious superstition about thirteen at dinner, we have just come across this singular incident in a recent English book: Some years since, poor Albert Smith gave a supper of thirteen that discredited the superstition in a remarkable manner. Himself on the point of starting for China, he entertained twelve friends who were bound for the Crimea, to encounter the perils of war as military officers or as journalists reporting the incidents of the conflict. Deeming it in the highest degree improbable that they would meet again on English ground when they had once started for the scene of danger, the twelve guests met their host with light hearts, and laughed about the fate which some of them would of course encounter in a few months. Strange enough, all thirteen returned from the war in perfect health, and supped again at a table of thirteen with the immense lecturer.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

It is rumored that ex President Grant will be offered the mission to England. It must be all right since the Philadelphia *Times* approves of it.

The Buffalo *Courier* announces that "Mr. Key's former connection with the Democratic party is severed. So much the worse for the Democratic party.

The absence of Democratic Congressman from the inauguration ceremonies is explained. They were on their way to the Democratic funeral in New Hampshire.

Halstead, of the *Cincinnati Commercial* is reported to have an eye on the French mission, but President Hayes may not have his eye on Halstead when the appointment is made.

In the face of the assertion that Blaine is antagonistic to the administration, we learn that he dined with Evarts and Schurz and was cordially received by the President and Mrs. Hayes—all the same day.

If President Hayes, as the Democracy claims, takes position as "receiver of stolen goods," in what light shall we view the time-honored Democrat, Daniel M. Key, who gladly accepts a cabinet appointment?

The new Cabinet officers were introduced to their respective departments on Monday. Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key took occasion to indicate to their subordinates that they did not propose to make sweeping changes.

Frederick W. Seward has been appointed First Assistant Secretary of State by Secretary Evarts. He is well fitted for the place by reason of natural diplomatic ability and taste, as well as large experience under his father's administration of the department.

Don Cameron will receive the Senatorial mantle which his father voluntarily lays aside. His bitterest enemy will not question his ability to do honor to the position and to his State. He is at all events the peer of his colleague—"Coffee-Pot" Wallace.

Our democratic friends who indulged the illusion that a "split" was imminent in the Republican party over the Cabinet nominations are a disappointed lot. The nominations were confined by the Senate, with no opposition of any moment except by the partizan democrats to Postmaster-General Key—and he a brother Democrat.

Postmaster-General Key has signified his intention to make no changes in his department but those specially needed, and desires some Republican of prominence to act as First Assistant, to attend especially to appointments in Northern States. The only votes given against the confirmation of Key's nomination in the Senate were by democrats.

The election in New Hampshire on Tuesday resulted in a complete victory for the Republicans, they having elected B. F. Prescott governor of the state. Gilman Marston, Jas. F. Briggs, and Henry W. Blair, republicans, were elected to Congress. The Governor was elected by 3,500 majority over the Democratic nominee, Daniel Marcy.

The coal business is reviving. The troubles existing in the coal regions are rapidly disappearing, many operators who have been crippled are resuming business, and improvement throughout the Schuylkill region is general. The Philadelphia & Reading Company has resumed operations at its numerous collieries, as have also the Wilkesbarre, Lehigh, and Delaware and Hudson Companies.

The Buffalo *Courier* hastens to read ex-Senator Key out of the Democratic party because of accepting a Cabinet appointment under President Hayes. The *Courier* need not trouble its readers with any needless contortions over this matter. The contemptible course of democratic leaders for the past few months has succeeded in "reading out" all the best men from the party, and if such a blind partizan organ as the *Courier* undertakes to castigate every patriotic and honest democrat who supports Hayes because he is in the right they will have an endless task on their hands.

Senator Cameron Resigns.

A dispatch from Harrisburg dated the 12th inst. says:—Gov. Hartranft officially notified the Senate and House of Pennsylvania, this evening, that Hon. Simon Cameron has resigned the position of U. S. Senator.

There is but little doubt that Don Cameron will receive the nomination to succeed his father as senator from Pennsylvania, as over half the members have already pledged him their support. The joint convention for an election will probably meet on the 20th inst.

Washington correspondents are unanimous in remarking the great diminution of office-seekers that usually besiege a new administration. When the late democratic House came into power, with five hundred offices in its gift, Washington was crowed with aspirants for the petty positions. President Hayes' administration has at its disposal a hundred times as many positions, yet so thoroughly satisfied are the people that a better order of things has taken place that the applicants for office are so few as to be hardly noticeable. But what a rush and scramble would have been witnessed if "Usufruct Sam" had won his desperate game.

The Democratic party has not added to its good reputation by substituting Senator Barnum for Mr. Hewitt as chairman of the national committee. Mr. Barnum has nothing at all to recommend him but his wealth. He has made no mark in either house of congress, and has been principly remarkable for his long and frequent absences from his seat. It is notorious that all his positions in public life have been bought outright. Before he went to the senate, and while he was in the house of representatives, it was his practice in successive campaigns to throw all the money into his district that he deemed necessary to carry his nomination and election. When he took a fancy to be elevated to the senate, he simply estimated what it would cost him to buy a majority of the Connecticut legislature. His agents went into it with his money in their hands, and the job was done. The transaction was so open and unblushing that the country rang with the scandal. Mr. Barnum is one of the sort of men who put a price on everything, votes included, and calculate whether it is worth while to buy. Mr. Hewitt felt moved to clean his skirts of the attempt to purchase an Oregon elector; we may be sure that Mr. Barnum regarded it as a perfectly proper and righteous bargain in politics.

—The bank of England keeps a medical man to attend its employes gratis.

—Murphy, the temperance orator, has gone to Philadelphia to start a crusade there.

—Mrs. Hayes has made a favorable impression in Washington, by her great simplicity and evident domestic disposition.

—Senator Barnum succeeds Hewitt as chairman of investment in the Democratic national executive committee.

—The London *Times* says United States funds are now almost the only legitimate object of investment in the foreign markets.

—The Secretary of State has been taken from New York ever since the organization of the Republican party. Seward was the first.

—There were thirteen ex-Governors in the United States Senate — Senators Clayton, Harvey, Stevenson, Bontwell, Alcorn, Anthony, Booth, Oglesby, Morton, Hamlin, Whyte, Randolph, and Burnside.

—Lancaster county has a man who says he ate or tasted meat. The man is over fifty years old, and most any person would suppose that one of his years would scorn to tell a lie. Nevertheless the natural supposition is that he doesn't tell the truth in this case.

—Hon. James P Sterrett, of Pittsburg, was appointed Supreme Court Judge last week by Gov. Hartranft, in place of Judge Williams deceased. It was decided that Pittsburg ought to have the place. The selection is said to be a good one.

—Twenty-three American girls are engaged in Boston in the work of cutting and polishing diamonds, an art which has heretofore been monopolized by Amsterdam experts, who have uniformly refused to teach any apprentices except Dutch boys of their own selection.

—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing for the infliction of a fine of $25 on minors for obtaining intoxicating liquors by representing to the seller that they are of age. The bill also provides for an imprisonment of the offender not exceeding three months, if the court should deem such action necessary.

BRADFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

The Murphy Movement Knocked Breadford—Indians unsettled—Fire at Tarport—The Masquerade Ball—The Oil Market—Musical Entertainment, &c

Bradford, Pa., March 12th 1877.

The Temperance meeting notice for last Friday, was postponed until yesterday (Sunday) evening, and took the place of the usual M. E. Church services in the Opera House. After some preliminary exercises Mr. John B. Clark, the temperance evangelist of Oil City, addressed an immense audience; the hall was filled to its utmost capacity. He commenced by stating that the "Murphy Temperance Movement" originated from the religious conversion of Francis Murphy, a rum seller in Portland, Me., some ten or a dozen years ago, and that remorse for the past drove him into making an unusual effort to suppress the great sin of intemperance. Although it having been thought best to christianize the movement, he would assure us, he said, that it was very far from being denominational; that any christian sect or any individual of whatsoever creed was his friend and brother in the cause of total abstinence. The speaker then gave a short sketch of a portion of his own life. He was an Englishman and for ten years had followed the profession of a stage actor, having traveled in that capacity all through England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and a part of the United States, and had always enjoyed the reputation of being a "jolly! dog." That while in Oil City during the memorable "temperance crusade" he was met one day by a lady crusader, who made a stirring appeal to his better nature, which sank so deeply in his heart that when later in the day being persuaded to sign the pledge he signed it, and being called upon, made his maiden speech in behalf of temperance, although the night before he was too drunk, he said to "see a hole through a horse collar." Soon after signing the pledge he became converted, joined the Methodist Church, and in a few months was ordained one of their preachers. Though having become a minister, continued to lecture on temperance on an average of three nights a week. He held his audience spell-bound by his sudden bursts of eloquence as he pictured the direful miseries of intemperance and the means of salvation therefrom. In closing he made earnest and affecting appeals to all whether temperate or intemperate to come forward and sign the pledge; a few responded by going forward and were so cordially and enthusiastically greeted by the speaker as "friends" and "brothers" that others followed, and finally the excitement became so intense that a general stampede was made to the front until two hundred and fifty-two persons had signed the pledge; some well known hard drinkers going forward were loudly and approvingly applauded from all parts of the house. The pledge consists of a small card which is retained by the signer, and reads as follows:

National Christian Temperance Union.—With malice toward none and charity for all, I the undersigned do pledge my word and honor God helping me, to abstain from intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means encourage others to abstain.

Francis Murphy. (Signed)
"Thos. Bowl."

Another meeting is to be held to-night and no doubt will be followed by many more. Of course there is no lack of those who consider the movement a sham and a humbug, but let them scoff as much as they please the "Murphy Temperance Movement" was effectually inaugurated last night, and it has a wide field and good territory to work over.

The Masquerade Ball, on which so many hopes were built, proved to be about as poor as it could be. There was but a comparatively small attendance of masks, and none of those of a very brilliant caste. Hall's Band, from Randolph, furnished the music, which was good. At the unmasking (11.30 p. m.) the purchasers of reserved seats had the privilege of the floor during the remainder of the ball, but few availed themselves of the privilege however. The projectors of the enterprise realized but a small margin over expenses.

The third sand was reached at Whitney Wheeler & Co's well on the cheese factory lot this afternoon, and made a flow; the oil communicated in some way with the fires and the entire rig was consumed. The cheese factory (standing close by) also caught fire and was destroyed. Only one family occupied the factory, who succeeded in saving their household property. This makes the second time the rig has burned down.

The Bank of W. W. & Co. is undergoing some internal improvements in the way of an extended counter and enlarged business window.

Eling & Conkles well, commonly known as the "Big Shanty Well," found about thirty five feet of third sand at a depth of 1510 feet. The hole filled half way up with oil and is good for ten barrels.

D. Foster has a well at the mouth of Foster Brook which last Friday made a good flow of shale oil; for forty-eight hours flowing at the rate of five barrels an hour. It now does about one hundred and twenty-five a day.

The market continues in a rather precarious condition, first up, and then down, fluctuating and hovering around $1.75, with indications of an advance soon.

The Bradford Musical Association commenced its session to-day in the Universalist Church, under the leadership of Prof L. L. Rees, of Middleton. It is to close towards the end of the week with a concert and rendering of the Cantata of "Esther."

D. D.

Annin Correspondence.

Annin Creek, March 12, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner:

On the first of this month, we were called to mourn the death of one of our oldest inhabitants, Henry Harder. He has been a resident of this town twenty-three years, and a member of the Methodist church forty-eight years. He was a man of sterling integrity and one who commanded the respect of all who knew him.

We have had a series of interesting meetings here this winter, which has revived our churches very much.

At the close of the winter term of our school a very interesting exhibition was given which reflected great credit upon both teacher and scholars.

E. H. Alverd's saw mill, and Theron Cooper's shingle mill are both in good running order now, notwithstanding the low price of lumber. It is understood that our cheese factory will commence operations soon.

Uncle Niles Kinney's health is very poor at present.

Notice to All Concerned.

As I am about closing up business in Smethport, I must demand an immediate settlement of all accounts standing on my books. If those accounts are not settled within two weeks from this date, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, March 10, 1877.

To the Ladies.

Mrs. W. D. Gallup offers a full assortment of the latest styles of prints ginghams, together with muslins, sheetings &c. These goods are of the best quality and will be sold at remarkably low figures. An examination of these goods is solicited.

Dress-making.

Miss. G. C. Hidden is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress-making, in the latest styles and at short notice. Cutting and fitting a specialty. If work is not right it can be returned and will be made satisfactory. Charges reasonable. Residence on King street, above the Methodist church. 1yr

Hurrah for Texas.

A two ounce Silver Case with Waltham movements for $15.00. All other grades reduced in proportion. Call and get prices, as now is the time to buy before they are advanced. Don't forget to ask for John Wanamaker's samples for 1877, a full line just received, also new fashion plates they are worth looking at.

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

An Enormous Chair.

Considerable amusement was created among the Senators at the dimensions of the chair placed at Judge Davis' desk on the floor of the Senate. The chair was made for and occupied by Senator Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, over thirty years ago, and has been in ordinary use ever since. Senator Lewis weighed 480 pounds.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD.

Time table went into effect Monday, March 12th, 1877, at 11 37 o'clock a. m.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larabee.....Leave	11 37 a.m	6.20 p m
Frisbie	11 45	4.07 ....
Farmers Valley	11.55	3.59 ....
Smethport	12.15	3.50 ....
Crosby	12.20 †	3.15 †
Colegrove	12.34	3.17 ....
Hamilton	12.40	3.22 †
Werowag	°	° ....
Clermont.....Arrive	1.15	3.33 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.45 p.m	0.15 p.m
Werowag	°	° ....
Hamilton	2.04	° ....
Colegrove	2.14	° ....
Crosby	2.29 †	° ....
Smethport	2.40	7.10 ....
Farmers Valley	2.53	° ....
Frisbie	3.01	° ....
Larabee.....Arrive	3.12	7.32 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (°). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Monday, March 5th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
Buffalo.....Leave	7 10 a.m	4 30 p.m
Elma	7 40	5 00....
Aurora	8 00	5 08....
Arcade	8 39	5 47....
Yorkshire	9 08	6 25....
Machias	9 27	6 43....
Franklinville	9 37	6 53....
Rinsdale	10 05	7 25....
Erie R.R. Junction	10 20	7 45....
Olean	10 45	7 50....
Westons	10 52	....
Portville	11 02	....
State Line	11 08	....
Eldred	11 18	....
LARABEES	11 23	....
Bartwell	11 33	....
Turtle Point	11 42	....
Port Allegany	12 00	....
Liberty	12 23	....
Keating	12 32	....
Shippen	12 53	....
Emporium	1 10	....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	OLEAN EX.
Emporium.....Leave	1 55 p.m	.....
Shippen	2 12	.....
Keating	2 33	.....
Liberty	2 41	.....
Port Allegany	3 09	.....
Turtle Point	3 16	.....
Bartwell	3 33	.....
LARABEES	3 30	.....
Eldred	3 40	.....
State Line	3 55	.....
Portville	4 04	.....
Westons	4 15	.....
Olean	4 30	8 30a.m
Erie R.R. Junction	4 50	8 53....
Rinsdale	4 51	9 02....
Franklinville	5 25	9 30....
Machias	5 45	9 38....
Yorkshire	5 57	9 50....
Arcade	6 08	9 59....
Aurora	7 00	7 52....
Elma	7 14	8 12....
Buffalo.....Arrive	7 50	8 55....

Connections are made at Olean, daily, with Erie Railway trains east and west; at Larabees with Buffalo & McKean Railroad; P. & E. R. R. with Buffalo & McKean Railroad; at Emporium, daily, except Sunday, west, leaves Emporium at 8.45 p.m.; and daily, east, at 4.15 p.m., arriving at Williamsport, at 11.05 p.m.; Harrisburg, 2.45 a.m.; Philadelphia, 7.00 a.m.; Baltimore, 7.45 a.m.; Washington, 9.15 a.m., New York, 10.05 a.m.

Trains leaving Buffalo at 7.10 a.m., and 4.30 p.m., connect with stage at Elma for Marilla; leaving Marilla in time to connect with trains arriving in Buffalo at 8.55 a.m., and 7.50 p.m.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, leaving Springville in time to connect with train leaving Buffalo at 8.30 a.m., and leaving Arcade for Springville after arrival of train leaving Buffalo at 4.30 p.m.

For Bradford and the new Oil Territory, direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other route.

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
General Supt.

R. O. SMITH & Co.

OLEAN, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK CASHMERES,

COLORED CASHMERES

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,

NOVELTIES IN ALL WOOL SUITINGS.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS.

LARGE LINE OF READY-MADE CLOAKS,

LARGE LINE OF WOOL SHAWLS.

WOOLENS.

COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACK BEAVERS,

NEW WOOLENS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS,

LARGE LINE OF FANCY WATER-PROOFS.

CARPETS.

NEW LINES FALL PATTERNS AT REDUCED PRICES

BOOTS & SHOES.

VERY FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES.

DOMESTICS.

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

We are in shape to sell these Goods at prices below competition, and are demonstrating it daily.

R. O SMITH & CO.

J. P. WENDEL,

SMETHPORT, PA.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

SYRUPS & MOLASSES,

SALT, PORK, LARD, DRIED BEEF,

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,

FRESH MEAT & OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

OYSTERS, CANNED GOODS & CONFETCIONERY

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gloves & Mittens.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Tobacco & Segars.

All these goods will be sold as low as the market affords.

J. P. WENDEL,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

ESTATE

...MONT. H. ROCK...

...Probate Office in the Court House.

MONT. C. MINTON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Smethport, Dec. 26, 1876.

SMETHPORT Graded School

THE SPRING TERM of the Smethport Graded School will open

Monday, March 12, 1877,

RATES OF TUITION.

In the Primary School per term - - - $3 00
" Intermediate " " - - - 3 50
" High " " - - - 4 00

No extra charge for the Languages

All bills for tuition payable in advance.

For information regarding terms, &c. address or call upon

PROF. H. B. FARRER,
Principal

The Great Cause of HUMAN MISERY

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6c.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book" &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands both, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address

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ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
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Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

Mrs. W. D. Gallup has opened a store for the sale of Millinery and Ladies' Fancy Goods, in the building

OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

She will at all times keep on hand the BEST AND MOST SEASONABLE GOODS, AT REASONABLE PRICES

MADAME FOY'S CORSETS A SPECIALTY

Orders for DRESSMAKING filled with promptness and good taste.

MRS. W. D. GALLUP.

Smethport, Pa. Sept. 14, 1876.—46-1y

ORIGINAL GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS

Vulcanized Rubber in every Conceivable Form, Adapted to Universal Use.

ANY ARTICLE UNDER FOUR POUNDS WEIGHT CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

WIND AND WATER-PROOF garments a specialty. Our Cloth surface Coat combines *two garments in one.* For stormy weather it is a *Perfect Water-Proof,* and, in dry weather, a

NEAT AND TIDY OVERCOAT

By a peculiar process, the rubber is put between the two cloth surfaces, which prevents *Smelling* or *Sticking,* even in the *hottest climates.* They are made in three colors—Blue, Black and Brown.

Are Light, Portable, Strong and Durable.

We are now offering them at the extreme low price of $10 each. Sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of price.

When ordering, state size around chest, over vest.

Reliable parties desiring to see our goods, can send for our Trade Journal, giving description of our leading articles.

Be sure and get the *Original Goodyear's Rubber* Vulcanized fabrics.

Send for Illustrated price-list of our Celebrated *Pocket Gymnasium.*

Address carefully,

Goodyears Rubber Curling Co.
697 Broadway,
New York City.
P. O. Box 5166.

W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITTEMORE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 3 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Harbor School House at 3 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSS, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Harbor School House.

EPISCOPAL.—M. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Vespers at 2 p. m. Sunday School at 9 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

BRIEF MENTION.

—The Japanese are manufacturing water-proof boots of paper.

—Easter this year, comes on Sunday, April "fools day"

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blakeslee, of Olean, were in town yesterday.

—The Commissioners are in session, but all at work revising the assessments.

—Hon. S. Ross, has our thanks for various Pub. Docs.

—Judge Downs, of President Hayes' cabinet, lives at Worcester, Mass., and is a bachelor.

—H. J. Olmstead of Coudersport, has been appointed Bank Assessor for the counties of Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Clinton and Lycoming.—Tioga Express.

—Child bed fevers are so numerous in Chicago that an ambulance in that city is said to look, when viewed from above, like a cobble-stone pavement.

—A gentleman, who rather suspected some one was peeping through the key-hole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of peppersauce, and went home to find his wife had been cutting wood, a chip had hit her in the eye.

Notes—We freshet last week.—The water at Keltsen, Farmers Valley and Smethport was as high as it has been in some years. The weather changed Friday, and on Saturday morning the thermometer stood eight degrees above zero. Too cold for comfort.

—Last week twenty feet of the bed of Dye Hard Creek, in Green county, near the Welty oil well, was upheaved by an internal convulsion of some kind, supposed to have been caused by gas. At the same time several old and deserted oil wells commenced to flow slightly again.—Bradford Reporter, March 8th

—The Agnews have given notice to all their tenants—and they are numbered by the hundred,—that after the 1st of May next a reduction of ten per cent. will be made in their rents. This is the third reduction of a similar amount which they have made since the panic, making in all thirty per cent.

—Messrs. Hazeltine Gifford have gone to the city to purchase a full stock of new goods. Everything that water, soap, whitewash, paint, paper and hard scrubbing can do to make the store attractive to purchasers is being done, and we have no doubt the prices and quality of goods will be such that patronage once gained will be retained.

—Miss Fannie Hayes, the daughter of President Hayes, who will occupy such a prominent place in Washington society for the next four years, is a very pretty brunette, of medium height, and a very fine figure and is about nineteen years of age. She is very bright and intelligent, a good conversationalist, and will make a decided sensation in society.

—May Chamberlain, aged twenty, a pupil in the normal school at Geneseo, failed to pass the requisite examination at the completion of the first year, and was troubled with fear that she would have no better success this term. On Tuesday night she ate a flower-stem, and Wednesday morning was found dead. Her home was in Perry, Wyoming county, N. Y.

—F. Broughton, general manager of the Grand Western railway, publishes a letter, in which he states that the suspension bridge is undergoing thorough examination, and the superstructure has been found to be in a satisfactory state of preservation. The cables, masonry and foundations are now being subjected to a rigid scrutiny, during which passenger trains will be run by way of Buffalo and the international bridge. Freight trains cross suspension bridge as usual.

—Frank N. Taylor seems to be determined that no one shall be deprived of the benefit of his reduction in prices of dry goods and clothing from want of information. He has distributed throughout the county thousands of handbills announcing that he will close his store Saturday night, up to which time all and everything will be sold at 30 per cent. below cost. If you have got any money and want anything, you will live a long time before you will have another such a chance to buy so cheap.

—Eugene Quackenbush, late engineer in the service of the McKean & Elk N. R. Co., and still later clerk in the Prothonotary's office, has located at Tarport as civil Engineer and Surveyor. Eugene is not only thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his profession, but is a perfectly upright and honorable gentleman and a genial and social companion. We are sure he will not want for friends in his new location, and we are equally certain he will not want for business if there is any there in his line to be done.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Travelers Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. t

—In our last week's Bradford Telegraph in correspondence "a series of meetings" was made to read "a score of members." It was not the fault of the compositor, as he followed the copy of the telegraph operator.

—There are seventeen school slate manufactories along the Delaware between Easton and the Delaware Water Gap, and five along the Lehigh, in the vicinity of Stallington, manufacturing 60,000 cases of school slates per annum.

—Thos. King's many friends and neighbors in Smethport will be pleased to learn that his wild-cat venture, near Big Shanty station, has proven a success. He has struck oil, and it will be a good ten barrel well. It is about three miles from Alton, and this opens up an entirely new field.—As Tom is interested in leases in that vicinity he may be considered "in luck" and we are heartily glad of it.

—Judge S. Sartwell was buried the 24th of August, 1876, since which time, we believe, there have been no interments in the Cemetery until Mrs. J. R. Chadwick was laid there last Thursday. Judge Sartwell died of old age, and Mrs. C. after a long, lingering illness, and six months intervened between the death of each. This fact speaks well for the health of this locality.

WHAT A CHANCE!—When our democratic friends at Port Allegany (and no one else) had persuaded themselves that Sam. J. Tilden was elected, Hughes perpetrated a ghostly joke upon himself and his party by filling a full page of his paper with an enormous spread-eagle. Last week he brought the bird once more before the public. But what a change in its appearance. It had dwindled to less than half its former proportions, and looked sick and discouraged. Our friend of the Reporter could not have pictured more vividly the feelings of the defeated and downtrodden Tilden conspirators, even if he had thrown the full power of his intellect into a two-inch editorial for that purpose.

—Mr. H. Hamlin has been so many years identified with the mercantile interests of this place that his retirement seems quite like an overturning of the established order of things. His business career in Smethport would more than cover a quarter of a century. He has sold goods in the building which he has just vacated full 20 years. During that time he has established an enviable reputation as a business man. There is probably no man in the county whose reputation stands higher among foreign business men than H. Hamlin's. He has for several years conducted a banking and exchange business, to which he will now devote more attention. Although he has not amassed a large fortune, he may be considered modestly wealthy, all of which is due to a persistent and strict attention to business in all its details.

—A number of the county medical gentlemen have organized a club, to be known as the "Social Club of Smethport." They have rented the entire suite of rooms over the store of J. P. Wendel, formerly occupied by J. C. Beckwith as Ballard and Restaurant Rooms. It is a purely social club, as its name indicates, fully organized on a sound financial basis, and with strict regulations. Its membership embraces most of the leading professional and business men of the Borough. Its object is to furnish a congenial and attractive resort at which members can meet each other and each other's friends at any time to discuss business, politics, religion, three reform, or any other absorbing topic. Meantime they can if they choose play a game of billiards or whist, or develop their muscle with boxing-gloves, dumb bells, or Indian clubs, or they can sit down with a good cigar and read the latest news. The rooms are only open to members of the club, and others who may upon the invitation of any member be for the time guests of the club. It is an institution that cannot but prove popular and prosperous.

THE HASKILL WELL.

It is not a Duster.

Investigations that have been undertaken within the past week have developed the fact that the Haskill well is neither a dry hole nor a "duster." Since the hole was abandoned the flow of gas has been constant and increasing, burning day and night, and at night furnishing a bright light visible for miles around. A few days ago several skeptical gentlemen who had doubts about the depth of the hole undertook to investigate the matter for their own satisfaction. They were surprised to find that the wire was covered with oil when withdrawn. Upon further investigation they discovered that there was about four hundred feet of oil and salt water in the hole. Exactly how much of this four hundred feet is oil and how much is salt water has not been determined, but it is certain that there is that much of the two liquids in the hole, and that a large portion of it is oil. The fact is thus demonstrated that the Haskill well was not a dry hole, and there is more than ever good reasons for believing this to be an inviting field for further developments.

LATER.—Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. Chas. De Lisle, an experienced oil operator from Tarport, has just finished making an accurate measurement of the depth of the Haskell well. The actual depth from the floor of the derrick is 1546 feet, which is about 60 feet less than was claimed by the contractors, and paid for by the owners. Mr. De Lisle thinks the well ought to be drilled deeper, and that there is every show for a good well.

"Forbidden Fruit" to Bradford went,
Full house they could not muster
And it was wrong for their intent
Was to charge the same to Buster.

—The Patent Medicine that is sold without being advertised. We allude to James' Cough Pills. We believe all who have used them agree in saying that they have found them superior to all other cough remedies

A Suicide That was Not a Suicide.

Last Sunday the report was brought to this place that J. B. Babcock, who kept a small jewelry and watch repairing establishment at Farmers Valley, had committed suicide. It was stated that he was found in his shop that morning, and had evidently been dead a number of hours; also that an unfinished letter was found near him with only the words "I will be dead before morning." I have taken too—" The supposition was that the sentence completed would read that he had taken ten drops of some powerful poison. Therefore Justice G. M. Smith and Dr. S. D. Freeman went down to hold an inquest. Dr. Freeman made a post mortem examination of the deceased and testified that the immediate cause of his death was dropsy of the chest and congestion of the lungs and that there was no evidence of death from other than natural causes. The Coroner's jury after examining several witnesses made a verdict in accordance with the doctor's statement. Mr. Smith has shown us the writing mentioned as supposed to indicate suicide, and we reproduce it just as written:

Expect to die before morning Saturday night Bloc Lock to Greene W Windale, Rock House, Pa. Dr. Lilam, Rock House Pa. They are pressing my lungs Read my Papers and forward to Geo B. Lyon of Lisbon, Greene, N. Y.
I can scarcely breathe
J D B
I was threatened before retiring
E

Post Mortem.

It was not Mr. Babcock's death of a lonely and unfortunate old man, but it was no suicide.

The Ashtabula Verdict.

The Coroner's jury investigating into the Ashtabula railroad bridge disaster, have agreed upon a verdict as follows.

That the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designs in constructing and erecting it. That a defect, and one which appears in many parts of the structure, was the dependency of every member for its efficient action on the probability that all, or nearly all, the others would retain their position undisturbed, and do duty for which they were designed, instead of giving to each member a positive connection with the rest, which nothing but a direct rupture could sever. The members of each truss were, instead of being fastened together, raised one upon the other.

The verdict illustrates the defects, and says the railroad company used and condemned to use this bridge for about eleven years, during all of which time a careful inspection by a competent engineer could not have failed to discover these defects. For the neglect of such careful inspection the railroad company alone is responsible.

That those persons deceased, before mentioned, whose bodies are identified, and those whose bodies and parts of bodies, pretidentified, came to their deaths by the precipitation aforesaid of the cars in which they were riding into the chasm in the valley of Ashtabula creek, and by the falling of the bridge aforesaid, the crushing and burning of said cars aforesaid, for all of which the railroad company is responsible.

D. D.

Port Allegany Items.

No oil excitement here at present.

Lumbermen are making their lumber preparatory for the spring freshets.

Arnold & Dolley's boom broke on Saturday night, allowing quite a number of logs to escape.

Goodyear's upper mill which has been running night and day for some time past, has become seriously disabled we understand, and work will not re-commence for two or three weeks hence.

L. H. Dolley, son of member of the firm of Dolley & Snyder, has been quite ill for some time past, but is now enabled to attend to business.

We understand a new physician has located in town.

More interest in oil gives matters seems to be manifested here at present than there has been for years.

Jewett & Keating's tannery is now running with a fuller force than during the winter months.

Quite a quantity of butter remains unsold in the hands of dealers here.

The worthy principal of our school, among other qualities, has the reputation of being popular with the fair ones of our village.

Notwithstanding the reports of ravages of diptheria from other sections, we hear of no cases here.

Your correspondent was favored a few days since by being invited to enter the Masonic Lodge and Chapter Rooms of Liberty Lodge and Arnold Chapter. We have always recognized the fact that masonry was flourishing under favorable auspices, but will admit we were agreeably surprised to find their rooms furnished and decorated in such good style and taste. Byron Both, artist, of this village has had charge of the decorations and they certainly reflect credit upon the artist. We were not pledged to secrecy when shown some of the chapter property, so we will state that the robes and regalia of the chapter officers are to say the least, handsome and expensive.

PHENO.

March 12th 1877.

Notice.

The subscribers having sold out their drugs and closed that part of their business, all persons having accounts with us are requested to settle the same without delay.

McCOY & DEELY.

DR. H. L. McCOY would also inform the public that he will continue his practice as usual, carrying with him such medicines as are needed in common cases of disease.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that JOHN C. MORSE is no longer acting as agent of CHAS. E. D. HATCH, and any person or persons transacting business with him from the date hereof, do so at their own risk.

CHAS. E. D. HATCH.

Smethport, Pa., March 15th 1877.

Is It a Duster?

An original "Tome," by our long haired Poet.

Some few months ago, as I'm going to tell,
A proposition was made to sink an oil well,
A committee did meet and a contract was drawn,
And the brunt of the work by Haskell was borne.
After all was made ready and waiting the toilers
Much delay was caused by non-arrival of boiler.
At last it arrived and at work they began.
And within a few days they struck the first sand.

The work progressed slowly to those who invested;
And in fact the whole county was quite interested.
Further and further the drillers worked down.
When all of a sudden good indications were found—
Thirteen hundred feet—and the excitement did boil
When the second sand showed a strong smell of oil.
Some said a fraud, but the majority said no,
As the sand proved itself to be a fair show.

Deeper and deeper the drill went each day.
When all unexpected they struck a soft clay.
In it they went at it all "here on Land
To hear the expression "one" "struck the third sand"
Fifteen hundred feet with indications quite poor
And those who invested the same must endure.
Courage, more courage the Company did muster.
When kindly did Bradford report it a duster.

Sixteen hundred feet, the drillers are through.
What Bradford reports, we are afraid is too true.
Knox—cent appeared with a smile that was bland.
With his men and all tools started for Olean.
They plugged up the hole. further develop ments to wait
It was hard to believe but such was their fate.
Hard, hard did they work, and all for the toil
Was a stand in fiction that they would strike oil.

LATER.

A few of the party to make sure of their fate
With wire sufficient went to investigate.
Down, down went the wire till the bottom was found,
Which compared with the drillers who put the well down.
But to their surprise when the wire came up
Was the finding of a few inches of oil in the cup.
The excitement grew great, and why should it not
With the strong indication that oil they had got.

A sample of the same in a pail they brought down
Which created a stir, you can bet, in the town.
Questions were asked, to the same did reply
That four hundred feet of oil at the bottom did lie.
Our kindly near neighbors, at Bradford, we mean,
A fiction may think this, for strange it may seem;
Still it's the truth and the same you can trust sir,
And "ten to your one" the well's not a duster.

VERNON.

FROM BRADFORD.

[Special Dispatch to the Miner]

BRADFORD, Pa., March 14th 1877.

The oil market closed to-night at two dollars. United $2.62.

Great enthusiasm attends the Murphy Temperance Movement. The Opera House is crammed every night. Six hundred persons have signed the pledge, conspicuous among whom are A. T. Newell and Judge Graham. The Musical Convention is to close on Friday evening next, with a grand concert having for its chief attraction the Cantata of Queen Esther.

D. D.

Eldred Items.

ELDRED, Pa., March, 12th, 1877.

The next Quarterly meeting of the Church of United Brethren will be held in the Union Church, this place, on Saturday and Sunday the 18th and 19th inst., commencing on Saturday at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Presiding Elder of the district, Rev. Mr. Cadman, of Sugargrove, Warren Co., and other ministers will be present.

The revival at Shaltown is progressing, and making converts nightly.

The district school, under the management of Miss Virginia Goodwin, of Farmers Valley, closed the winter term on Saturday last. We believe that the management of this lady during the term passed has given satisfaction to all concerned. We hope ere another term commences something will be done for the better accommodation of scholars, either to enlarge the old school house or build a new one, the latter certainly would be preferable. As we have said before, it is certainly impossible for a teacher to keep any order where all are huddled together, as is now the case.

The scholars under the charge of Miss Susan Lashley, (the occasion being the closing of the winter term) gave an entertainment at the "red school house," Knapp's Creek, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., under the direction of Miss L. The programme consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues etc. The room was crowded with the residents of the neighborhood, and all allowed it was a most enjoyable treat. Miss L. has given great satisfaction during her term of teaching, and has gained many friends.

Another large egg. This time it measured 7¾ by 8 inches, and weighs four ounces, handed to us by L. L. Dennis.

DIED.—At Larrabees, Pa., on Sunday, the 11th, of cerebral spinal meningitis, Clark, son of Wm. Hudson, aged 7 years. The funeral to take place to-morrow, the 13th.

BUILDING NOTES.—L. L. Dennis is busy building an addition to his premises, near the Lattice Bridge. The new shop and dwelling house building for Mr. Both, tailor, is rapidly drawing to completion. Mr. Ed. Dushe, merchant, has bought a building lot of Elder Bennett, and the lumber is being drawn to the spot preparatory to building a house and store early in the spring. Jackson Wolcot has the lumber on the ground and is busy framing a new house. Messrs. Hulbert & Lamphere have bought a lot of Mrs. J Royce, near the Lattice Bridge, and intend building a blacksmith and wagon shop thereon. Mr. G K. Eastman has the lumber on a lot for a new house. Wm. Lovejoy, Knapp's Creek, has purchased a large lot of Elder Bennett in the centre of the village.

Mr. J. Rice lost a mare last week, which died of old age; the mare in question was in the possession of Mr. Rice 25 years, and was over 30 years old. She was such a pet of the family that on the burial of the body a regular funeral was made.

W. G. Weaver, Watchmaker and Jeweler, has removed his office near the depot.

MARRIED.—March 13th.—MARRIED at Carpenter Creek, Eldred, Pa., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Merville—Wm. Simpson to Mehitable Newland. The bride is nearly 70 years of age, and this is her fifth venture in the matrimonial market.

DIED.—On Monday, the 12th inst., on Indian Creek, Olean township, Arthur Leon Jun., aged 21 years.

VERNON.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. G. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

OFF FOR TEXAS

Consequently I will sell

DRY GOODS

—AT—

COST.

I will sell at the following prices for the

Next Two Weeks.

Spool Cotton from	3 to 5 cents per spool
Best Prints	at 5 cents
Cotton Plaids from	8 to 10 cents
Best Bleached Muslin	10 cents
Medium	at 8 cents
Alpacas, double width	from 30 to 50 cents
Cotton Pants Cloths, best	at 20 cents
Best Brown Denims	15 cents
Ticking from	8 cents to 12½
All wool Pant Cloths from	50 cents to $1.00
Twilled Flannels from	25 to 35 cents
	1.50 to 4.00
All wool Shawls	50 to 65 cents
Fast Shirts	5 to 12½ cents
Tapped Cassh	30 to 60 cts. each
Gent's Undervest	5 to 15 cents per pair
Lady's Hose	5 to 15 cents per pair
Gent's Hose	25 to 50 cents
Gent's striped cotton shirts	

CLOTHING.

$18.00 suits	for $14.00
16.00 "	" 12.00
14.00 "	" 10.00
12.00 "	" 9.00
10.00 "	" 7.00
8.00 "	" 5.00
Over coats from	$3.00 to 5.00

BOYS CLOTHING.

$14.00 suits	at 12.00
10.00 "	at 8.00
8.00 "	at 6.00
6.00 "	at 4.00
5.00 "	at 3.00

HATS & CAPS.

$2.00 hats	for $2.00
2.50 hats	for 1.50
2.00 hats	for 1.25
1.50 hats	for 1.00
1.00 hats	for 75
75 cent hats	for 55
Any Cap in store	for 40 cents
Best Ingrain Carpet	at 2.00
A 3.00 Cardigan Jacket	at 1.50
A 2.50 " "	at 1.50
A 2.00 " "	at 1.25
A 1.50 " "	at 1.00
A 1.50	1.25
Rubber coats formerly sold for 3.00	at $2.50
$5.00 traveling bags	at 2.50
4.00 " "	at 2.00
3.00 " "	at 1.50
2.00 " "	at 1.00
1.00 " "	at 50
$2.00 Ladies' Hand Baskets	at 1.00
1.50 " " "	at 75
1.00 " " "	at 50
75 " " "	at 45
50 " " "	at 25

BOOTS.

Richardson's best boots	at $2.50
Lewis' and other makes from	$2.00 to $2.00
$3.00 Ladies' shoes	for $2.00
2.50 " "	for 2.25
2.00 " "	for 1.75
1.50 " "	for 1.25
1.25 " "	for 1.00
1.00 " "	for 75
Children's shoes from	40 cents for $1.50
Baby's shoes from	from 25 cents to 1.00
Carpet and other slippers	50 to 75 cents

WALL PAPER.

30 cent rolls	for 20 cents
25 cent rolls	for 15 cents
20 cent rolls	for 12½ cents

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

20 per cent. below cost. Wooden ware at any price.

GROCERIES.

Teas from	30 to 60 cents
Saleratus	6 cents
10 cent soap	for 6 cents
Best Rio coffee	18 cents
Best ground Rio coffee	20 cents
Best patent gloss starch	6 cents
Best common starch	4 cents
Best baking powder	40 cents
Best ginger	20 cents
Pepper	20 cents
Allspice	20 cents
Best lemon	50 cents
Canned peaches	18 cents
Yeast cakes	6 cents
Candles	10 cts per pound
Salt in three bushel sacks	for $1.75
Raisins at	12½ cts per lb.
Vanilla and lemon extracts	12½ to 15 cents
Clothes pins	8 cents per dozen
Axle grease	at 10 cents per box
Needles and pins at	5 cents per paper
Stationery, hardware, scrubbing brushes, paint and boot brushes all at 20 per cent below cost.	

P. N. TAYLOR.

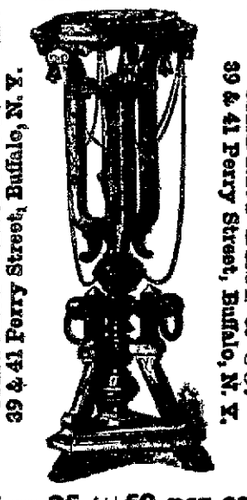
FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM

FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO., 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



ALBERT BEST & CO., 39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.

39 & 41 Perry St.

(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)

Buffalo, N. Y.

46-1y

F. N. TAYLOR,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

TARPORT, PA.

I am prepared to offer special inducements in

DOMESTICS & DRESS GOODS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SOCKS

And all other articles usually kept in a

First Class Country Store.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALERS.

☞ I respectfully invite the citizens of Bradford township to call and examine my goods and prices, and I guarantee satisfaction.

Frank N. Taylor.

13-46ly

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

—Dealer in—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - - SMETHPORT, PA.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.—

List of Venders of Merchandise, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with their classifications, for McKean county, for 1877: up to this date:

	CLASS.	RATES.
ANNIN TOWNSHIP.		
James Cremmins,	14	$ 7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75
A M Gillett	14	7 67
Taylor & Campbell	14	7 67
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
Whitney, Wheeler & Co	9	25 75
A D Leggbar	9	25 75
W C Allison & Co	9	25 75
John Gregg	11	15 75
Philip Nussbaum	11	15 75
L Emery, jr & Co	12	15 75
Katz & Simon	12	15 75
D F Weld	12	15 75
Moses Emlander	12	7 75
J H Wygant	14	7 75
H J Pemberton	14	7 75
Geo B Wright & Co	14	7 75
Albert DeGolier	14	7 75
J Moorhouse	14	7 75
J E Butts, jr	14	7 75
D E Matteson	14	7 75
F W Davis	14	7 75
H Chamberlain & Co	14	7 75
G A Bodine	14	7 75
J Walton & Co	14	7 75
James Morris	14	7 75
Nathan Lazarus	14	7 75
T Kahn	14	7 75
F P Wentworth & Co	14	7 75
Solomon & Co	14	7 75
W L Ford	14	7 75
W H Hallock	14	7 75
Frey & Bear	14	7 75
Jacob Olshofsky	14	7 75
G H Fourl	14	7 75
M C Allbourn	14	7 75
J W Harmon	14	7 75
J L Mullin	14	7 75
E W Benjamin	14	7 75
James Drumgool	14	7 75
John Colby	14	7 75
J W Brennan	14	7 75
C W De Rocher	14	7 75
S P Gould	14	7 75
Parson Worsley	14	7 75
Applebee & Rogers	14	7 75
L C Lathrop & Sons	14	7 75
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Howe & Cook	12	25
John C Palmer	12	25
H G Mitchell & Sons	12	25
F N Taylor	14	7 75
James Karer	14	7 75
C W Straits	14	7 75
H P Bolton	14	7 75
D L Matteson	14	7 75
O H Scudder	14	7 75
C D Sharpe	14	7 75
M H Schmuits	14	7 75
W A Wright	14	7 75
Marcus Wall	14	7 75
R J Culver	14	7 75
P V Lidgett	14	7 75
J W Moore	14	7 75
J E Cutting	14	7 75
John L. Barnes	14	7 75
Stephens & Parker	14	7 75
CERES.		
C H Smith	14	7 75
J B Gleason	14	7 75
P E Tull	14	7 75
ELDRED.		
D C Young	13	10 75
Barden & Roberts	13	10 75
B G Spiller	14	7 75
W A Young	14	7 75
L L Dennis	14	7 75
E W Deane	14	7 75
W H Coats	14	7 75
John Fisher	14	7 75
KEATING.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
S P Beckwith	14	7 75
LAFAYETTE.		
J E Butts, jr	13	10 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
Arnold, McDowell & Co	13	10 75
Dolley & Snyder	13	10 75
C A Dolley	14	7 75
M A Littlebridge	14	7 75
C I Modbury & Son	14	7 75
G H Gaffney	14	7 75
Hooker Bros	14	7 75
F W Hogath	14	7 75
H C Gallup	14	7 75
C W Bishop	14	7 75
N E Hard & Bro	14	7 75
A F Hard	14	7 75
R G Willett & Co	14	7 75
M H Manning	14	7 75
NORWICH.		
W J Colgrove & Son	14	7 75
S B Smith	14	7 75
SERGEANT.		
Hamlin & Townsend	13	10 75
Lawrence Boyer	14	7 75
Louis Steinhauer	14	7 75
Albert Newberg	14	7 75
SMETHPORT.		
F N Taylor	12	25
H Hamlin	12	25
J G Hamlin	14	7 75
Wm V McCoy	14	7 75
A E Armstrong	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
Wm S Brownell	14	7 75
John P Wendell	14	7 75
C L Douglass	14	7 75
Lucius Rogers	14	7 75
E V Chadwick	14	7 75
W T Caller	14	7 75
WETMORE TOWNSHIP.		
Davis & James	14	7 75
C V Gillis	14	7 75
Robert Lafferty	14	7 75
W E Bleer	14	7 75
Bell Bros	14	7 75
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L B Hallman	14	7 75
[Restaurants.]		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
J S Hicks	6	5 75
Albert Pierce	8	5 75
Charles Bailey	8	5 75
LIBERTY.		
L B Bishop	8	5 75
SMETHPORT.		
G W Sartwell	8	5 75
James Beckwith	8	5 75
[Bagatelle Tables.]		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
J P Abbott	1 table	5 75
[Billiard Tables.		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
A Willoughby	4 tables	69 75
T W Campbell	4	69 75
J P Abbott	2	40 75
Ira Wagner	1	20 75
F E Johnson	2	40 75
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Abbey & Gass	4	69 75
R T Martin	2	40 75
CERES.		
V P Carter	1	20 75
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
L B Bunt	2	40 75
SMETHPORT.		
G W Sartwell	2	40 75
James Beckwith	2	40 75

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Court-House, in Smethport, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1877, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as shall seem just and proper.

W. H. CURTIS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

SMETHPORT, Pa., February 17, 1877.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

At Farmers Valley.

A Tumser, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

13-51-1y A. TUMSER.

A Great Reduction in Prices of GUNS, REVOLVERS, &C.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale the whole, or a portion of his farm situated in town of Highland, Elk County. The farm consists of 285 acres, 60 of which is cleared and under good cultivation. It has on it a number of good springs, also a young orchard of 60 trees, a large portion of which bear fruit; also a two-story plank house of (10) rooms, with all necessary out buildings. My reasons for selling my property is that I intend moving South. Any person desiring such a property will get a bargain. Can have possession at once. For further information, either write or call on

WM. JAMES.

Kane, Pa., March 8d, 1877.

BLANKS.—The following is a partial list of the various blanks constantly kept on hand at the MINER office:

Judgment Notes,
Supenas
Summons,
Executions,
Warrants,
Attachments,
Real Estate Leases
Oil Leases,
Constable Bonds,
Plaintiffs' Affidavit and Bond,
School and Township Orders,
Constable and Collectors' Sales.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

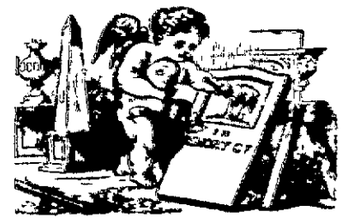
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,



Water Street, Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

TWO IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

OF INTEREST TO EVERY ONE.

1st. A PIANO OR PARLOR ORGAN CHAIR, with an adjustable back,—made to support the back of the sitter while leaning forward in the ordinary position for playing, and by a simple arrangement, which gives it a backward and at the same time a downward movement, follows his motions and supports him in any position without interfering in the least with the freedom of his movements.

2d. A PLATFORM ROCKER ON CASTORS, with the long easy movement of the old style, without the perpetually rocker; the rear castor lets one and the brace of rooms, being in fact, it is only Platform Rocker made that has a perfectly satisfactory movement

Manufactured for the trade by

ALBERT BEST & CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

and for sale by the principal dealers throughout the United States.

☞ If not kept by any dealer in your town, send to us for Price List and Catalogue.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

Hardware,

SMETHPORT, PA.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Carriage,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Bone Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Cushions,
Bell Goods,
Bed Founders,
Belts,
Brush Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Bolts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Boxes,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Ball Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Cast Bedsticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dappers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Fallboy Plates,
Files,
Flesting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Points,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tayere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Pincers Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops—Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whalebone Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Also Agent for the Reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Call and See Late Improvements, etc., on this machine.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat; is oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Penn'a. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Has a circulating in very large and steadily increasing, and is an advertising Medium of unsurpassed in the Northern Counties of this State.

CLARK'S "O.N.T." SPOOL COTTON

How, and Where it is Made—The Clark Thread Company—Largest Works in the New World—Acres of Splendid Buildings—Forests of Wonderful Machinery.

The Process of Manufacture.

Down in the Cotton Fields—The Employees' Societies—The Clark Hose Company—A Grand Relief Society—Employees' Centennial Excursion—The Renowned Eureka Club and Thistle Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

[From the Essex County Press, Newark, N. J.]

At the foot of Clark street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Newark, on the banks of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground, upon which are buildings, the flooring of which measures nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employees among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who, in various ways, are connected with this vast establishment. Although having the largest pay roll of any employers in New Jersey, and contributing more to the welfare and prosperity of the city than all its financial institutions combined, we hear less in the newspapers of this world of wealth makers than of some second-class money lending shop on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their source all the varied industries which have entered into the production of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, which is sold by every merchant dealing in dry goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., in the United States, and contains two hundred yards of that indispensable article, strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made up of

NEARLY FORTY-TWO MILLION DOUBLINGS,

and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a few inches from the naked eye. The immense capital invested in The Clark Thread Company's Works and the vast volume of business, amounting to several millions per annum, extending to every part of the United States, is one of the principal sources of Newark's prosperity. What it is and the blessings which flow from it, are not realized by one in a thousand of the people who dwell within the sound of their tower bell. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which the establishment was to pour into the hands of every merchant and trader in the city, as events have shown, the first thing which the City Fathers did when these works were being erected was to tax the bricks and material not yet shaped into buildings. It was on a par with the intelligence and appreciation of the

REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH,

usually exhibited by the average politician. Had it been some trust company or curbstone broker that asked exemption, it would probably have been granted. Some idea of the value of these works to the community may be had by an illustration of a thing which might really happen at any time. The Clark Thread Company employs, as stated, about fifteen hundred persons, paying out to them sixteen to twenty thousand dollars every two weeks. These hundreds of hands pay out that money to the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, the dry goods merchant, and all who have anything to sell or a part of it in some way, either directly or indirectly. From their hands it goes to pay debts, meet obligations and fill the channels of trade with the circulating medium called money, and which is to business what blood is to the human system, giving it life, animation and power. Suppose to-night these works were

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

They are fully insured. The Clark Thread Company receive their insurance in cash from their underwriters. They say to themselves "Business is dull, sales are uncertain, profits are small, the future is unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The vast business requires close attention and persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt the plan pursued by most moneyed men, viz go to Washington, buy government bonds, bring them home, put them in a tin box, pay no taxes, and sit down to take our ease, eat, drink and be merry, with no thought of care, supported in luxury without risk by the interest on our bonds, paid by taxation of the producing classes." Can any man calculate the wide spread ruin which would follow such a calamity and course of action to The Clark Thread Company? It would be incalculable. All those people who earned money to purchase what they wanted to buy, would be added to the list of paupers who to-day clamor for work or bread. Misery, want,

STARVATION AND CRIME

would be the fruit of such a course. But this is exactly what has been done throughout the country, and explains why one in twelve in Newark are to-day supported by the city. The productive capital of the country, which employed our now idle millions, has been put into government bonds, and appalling destitution and want are on every hand, and increasing at a fearful rate. Labor is the source of all wealth and prosperity, and there is no less equal to that which follows enforced idleness of the producing classes. There is no music so full of joy and peace and good will to men as the song of labor and the music of machinery. Better far that all other songs be hushed and every note be stilled, rather than those, and to them we now introduce the reader.

ON THE DOCK

of the Clark Thread Company, which is five hundred feet long, is a mountain of two or three thousand tons of coal, drawn out of boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, and the bales of cotton find their way from the same wharf to the brick house, for the storage of that precious material, one pound of which will make one hundred miles of thread, containing about forty-two million doublings. The mind cannot grasp the numerical fact. But four grades of cotton are ordinarily used in the manufacture of Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, and known as "Sea Island Cotton." This comes principally from South Carolina and is grown on the small islands along the coast. Considerable is raised on the peninsulas and around the bays and inlets, but it is not equal to that of the sea islands, which is the finest in the world. The first bag of this sea island cotton of the crop of 1876 was purchased by the Clark Thread Company at fifty cents per pound. The island cotton is not used in the manufacture of thread, being too short in the fiber. On these sea islands were the richest planters of the South in

THE OLD SLAVE DAYS,

many of them having as high as six hundred slaves, and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in luxury, hospitality, and elegance. But to-day all is changed. Those vast estates are cut up into small plantations, many of them owned by the negroes, who now call no man master. They bring in their season's product, sometimes on a mule and again in large quantities. Brokers on the ground or at the landings, buy and pay the negroes for their cotton, often dividing the money according to the labor performed in raising the crop. Some lease the lands of the former owners, but the old state of things is "done clar' gone." This trade and traffic, it may be fairly expected, will in a few years largely increase the wealth and intelligence of the race in these localities.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON

brings treble the price of inland. An acre will produce in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton, which when ginned weighs about seventy-five pounds, or one to five. The negroes without doubt will eventually grow all the cotton, as not one in five of the Northern men have thus far succeeded in their attempts. Let the reader remember that we have not looked at a single piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth, these works employ and produce, before we reach the factory. The mill, the mine, commerce and manufactures, all find employment to supply the Clark Thread Company's works, and when the cotton may bloom and fall unplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, the sails on the rivers be spread to the breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred shops be left to rust in silence. The manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton embraces the islands of the sea and penetrates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the treasures of wealth on every hand, enriching and blessing mankind at every step, from the womb of ages to the spindles of Newark. We will now examine into the immediate sources of the power which drives the endless machinery of this vast hive of industry, with its sixty miles of belting and about seventy miles of steam pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE,

itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of human brain and brawn. In the presence of this monster, with its majestic tread, one feels his own insignificance and frailty. This vast piece of machinery, moving silently, save the sharp click of the improved steam cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined draft of six hundred horses, and is two engines in one, usually termed a double engine. The fly-wheel traveling at the rate of forty-eight revolutions per minute and carrying three huge belts on its surface, each two feet wide, is seventy-eight feet in circumference, twenty-five feet in diameter and weighs thirty tons or sixty thousand pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in thickness, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, and a stroke of five feet. They were built by Corliss, in 1874. One of the three belts on the fly-wheel is one hundred and fifty feet in length. But even this double monster could not run the works. It has a big twin brother, and together they travel every day for ten hours on their endless journey, and never get tired. They are wonders of power and elegant workmanship, worthy of a visit from any one who wants to see the

BIGGEST PAIR OF TWINS

in New Jersey. They are supplied with steam from nine immense tubular boilers and four large upright boilers, Corliss' plan. They consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, which will give some idea of the amount of steam necessary to drive the immense establishment. Besides these there are three ordinary sized engines, made by Watts, Campbell & Co., of Newark, in different parts of the work, making seven in all, a grand total of nearly fourteen hundred horse power. The young mountain of coal, which looks enough to last the whole city a year, is rebuilt by two hundred and fifty ton boat loads at brief intervals.

MANUFACTURING THE THREAD.

The cotton is brought in bales to the mixing room, when it is examined and placed in lots, according to the different grades, ready for the scutching machines, which open and beat the material, cleaning it from the dirt and sand it contains in the bale. After going through the scutching machine, it comes out in the shape of a roll, like wall paper, comparatively soft, white and clean. It is, however, really in a very rough state, compared with the fineness and perfection that is to be reached. Several of these scutching machines are running continually and their sound is like the roar of a lightning express train, as it whirls past the platform where you stand. The first scutcher is fed with the bale cotton from a hopper which lets it through into knives set in large rollers, which revolve with tremendous force and lightning speed, picking the cotton into small pieces, and passing it by suction of air, on to other rollers, between which it goes and comes out in the shape of a web or "lap" in large rolls. Four of these rolls are then placed upon a machine like the first and run together through the same process of

PICKING AND BEATING AND CLEANING,

when it comes out again in the same shape as before, rolled to exactly the thickness which it is desired to make the "sliver" from which the thread yarn is to be spun. What a "sliver" is will be learned further on. The machine is so delicately set that it regulates the thickness of the web or lap to within half an ounce, in a web of five feet, weighing only twelve to eighteen ounces. After being put through three scutching machines in this way and coming out with eight thicknesses of the web or lap similar to that produced by the first process, it is ready for the carding machines. This department is filled with Carding Machines, Drawing Frames, Lappers and Combing Machines, a perfect labyrinth of belting, pulleys and machinery, the noise of which is like the roar of many waters mingled with the clatter of a thousand wheels. One of the large rolls of web or lap that came from the last scutching machine is placed on a carding machine which takes and runs it

BETWEEN THE TEETH

of a large and small cylinder for the purpose of drawing out the entangled fibers and laying them parallel or in the same line of direction and also to remove the small pellicles or motes which may have escaped the action of the scutching machine. After being treated in this way, a comber or doffer takes the web from the small cylinder, which is now a delicate gauze; and it is gathered up and passed through a small hole, say half an inch in size, after which it is coiled in a revolving can. The whole process is one of wonderful delicacy, the material being so finely worked that a breath of air would break it. This card contains ninety thousand square teeth to a foot, or a total of four million one hundred and eighty-six thousand. On the carding machines is a little joker that works like some old man, rasping the wire covered flats from the teeth of the carder, which it cleans, and throws off the particles of dirt and coarse cotton left on them. Six of the

TIN CANS CALLED CARD SLIVERS,

in which the roll is wound are now taken to another machine called a Drawing Frame, and run together into one "sliver." These six are so light that when they are passed together through a hole and made one, they fall into another sliver and are then no larger than one of the six from which it was made, although they have not yet been twisted at all. Fourteen of these cans full of slivers are placed at the "Lapper" and run between two rollers, making a new web nine inches wide and half an inch thick, which comes out like the original roll from the scutching machine that takes the cotton from the bales, only that now it is soft and delicate as impossible to conceive, weighing only one hundred and forty-five grains to the yard, nine inches wide. It now goes in rolls to a wonderful little machine, a French invention, first introduced in this country by The Clark Thread Company. It is a refined carding machine, the product of which is so much superior in fineness to the large cardeno just described as the most elegant silk goods are to

THE COARSEST COTTON CLOTH.

It is called the French combing machine and is only used by the best thread makers, as it is very expensive and while it makes the thread superior in quality, it adds twenty per cent. to the cost of manufacture. Six of the rolls of scribbling are now passed together through the combing machine between two rollers, and combed by innumerable steel teeth to the fineness of gossamer and the thinness of a spider's web. It passes on, is gathered into one soft round roll, and is coiled into cans as before, when it is coiled into cans as before, with a loss of twenty per cent. on the material which composed the web when it was put on the French machine. It is a texture so fine and soft that one cannot but wonder how it bears its own weight. After the last process, six of the slivers are again put through the drawing frame making one sliver no larger than any of the six from which it is drawn. The six of these last are put through the same process reducing them in size six times, and adding that to the length. This is repeated three times, and each time they are coiled into cans. The last sliver is the same size and weight as when the process began, although doubled four hundred and thirty-five thousand, four hundred and fifty-six times. The last cans are now taken to

THE FIRST SLUBBING FRAME,

from which cans they are passed through rollers, then twisted to about the size of a lead pencil, and wound on bobbins, all by the same machine. From this they go to the second slubbing frame, where one hundred and two spindles on each machine are winding yarn from two hundred and four bobbins, which came from the first slubber, two threads being wound upon one spool. The next or intermediate slubbing machine winds upon one hundred and seventy-six spools, from three hundred and fifty-two bobbins, which came from the second slubber. The next and last is called the roving machine, and fills two hundred and forty spools, which came from four hundred and eighty bobbins, from the intermediate slubbing machine. By this repetition of doubling and twisting the yarn is fast becoming strong and hard. We now follow the yarn called "roving" to the self-acting "mule," which makes eight hundred and forty threads of yarn from sixteen hundred and eighty bobbins. The wonderful machine, two of which are operated by one man, draws out the yarn and twists it from sixteen hundred and eighty spools, when it comes away, and on its return winds it on eight hundred cops (spools) making the last number of thread yarn. We now come to

THE THREAD MILL,

which is a distinct and independent department. The cotton yarn comes here, and first goes to the cop winding machines, where it is run from the cops, through delicate balances, over soft felt ground, upon bobbins, two threads together upon one. From the cop winding department, the bobbins go to the slinging department, where the two threads that were run together on the spool, in the cop winding department, are twisted or spun in one thread. The thread, as it is unwound, runs through water, and rapidly over glass guides, and the bobbin which receives it revolves five thousand times per minute twisting hundreds of threads on each machine. After being twisted two threads together, making one hard thread, three of the latter are again run together on a bobbin, the same as in the first cop winding department. Three of these are now twisted together, making six strands, and

THE PROCESS OF TWISTING THEM

is exactly the same as the one last described. It is known as the finishing twisting department. When the thread comes from the finishing twisting department, it is inspected with the greatest care, by skillful persons, and put through several tests before passing the reeling department, to be wound in skeins for the bleach house. The machines in this department are very curious, and daily turn out vast quantities of thread, which is packed, and given a through ticket to the bleach and dye houses. They measure off the thread into skeins of an exact length and size, and when they have reeled off just the right amount of yarn, always stop, and unlike some kind of yarnners, they never forget to tell the same story without variations. Again after coming from the reels,

THE THREAD IS CAREFULLY INSPECTED,

the work employing several girls, who take all the rough and imperfect thread from the hanks. After this second inspection, we find it next in the bleach house. The bleach and dye houses are among the most interesting departments of this vast establishment, although not the most agreeable. The progress in washing machinery, that is here exhibited, would make our grandmothers think that the millenium had come. The baby washer, as we call it, of this concern, is rather a large child, whose place and uses will appear later. After the thread is sent from the inspection department to the bleach and dye houses, it is unpacked, counted and put into large tanks, from one loads at a time, and boiled by steam for several hours, which takes out the dirt and

CLEANS IT PERFECTLY.

It is then put through washings oft, and preparations wonderful and curious. The water used, we judge, would have increased the flood just about enough to have lifted Noah's ark from the snag on Mount Ararat. Some of the wash tubs are of stone, and all are on a scale equal in magnitude to any of Col. Selley's schemes for making millions. The loads of thread are put in and taken out of boilers, rinsers, washers, dryers and half a dozen other processes by machinery. Then after all this, it goes right back to those huge steam boilers, and the same thing is done over again. The dry room is heated by seven thousand five hundred feet of a coil pipe, and can be regulated to any desired temperature. After leaving the reeling department, the thread that is to be colored goes to the dye house, and that which is to remain white, to the bleach house. In the dye house is the patent dyeing machine, used only to dye black. It does the work far better than by hand and is equal to the labor of more than a dozen men.

ALL COLORS OF THREAD

are made, and the quantities of soaps, dye stuffs, and other material of the kind used, are immense. Eighty thousand gallons of water are consumed daily in the bleach house alone, and one of the Artesian wells of The Clark Thread Company has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day. This is a remarkable well, sixteen feet deep and eight feet in diameter, of which Professor Maynard, the New York chemist, said it produced the purest water he ever saw. It makes a man thirsty to look at it, and is absolutely free from any particles of matter, by chemical test. The thread is blued on a big scale, which gives that handsome tint so greatly admired by the ladies. Then it is committed to the tender mercies of the baby washer, which are cruel, and goes through it ten times. The baby is built like an ordinary washing machine, but each of the rollers weighs a thousand pounds, and as the thread passes through the water into the washer

THEY HOP AND JUMP

and pound with antics queer, but it does the business thoroughly. This was formerly done by the old fashioned pounder and barrel which our grandmothers used to set us at when we were boys, before going to school in the morning. Then it is drawn through the rinser, which is a simple and novel machine continually supplied with pure Artesian well water. The thread passes over a roller into the water, comes up again over another roller, then down into the water, and up and down, and out and in, and out and up over the reels into great boxes on wheels, from which it is put into a large water extractor, a perforated hollow cylinder revolving several thousand times per minute, and then if it is transported to the drying room. In this way five hundred hands can be rinsed in four minutes which used to take an hour and a half. After the thread has come out of the drying room,

COLORED OR UNCOLORED

it goes to the warerooms, where it is counted and put in packages to be given out previously to being wound upon spools for the market. The thread having reached this stage of perfection, has become very valuable and is looked after with the greatest care. Tickets direct it to its different departments and denote its size, quality, etc. The inspection and testing of thread is one of the most important features in its production, and it would surprise the lady who sews day after day with Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, to know by what patient and constant care the perfect smoothness and regularity of the thread was secured. It is now taken to the hank winding department and wound upon large bobbins, when it is ready for the last wind upon the spools, from which it is taken by the consumers for its thousand uses of necessity and utility, from tying the rag on the boy's whittled and bloody finger, to the delicate embroidery of the wedding garment.

THE SPOOLING DEPARTMENT.

The spooling room is a busy place, where spools of thread of all sizes and colors by tens of thousands are wound every day, two hundred yards on a spool. The self-acting spooling machine is a marvelous piece of mechanism. The spools are placed in an iron gutter by the operator, when the machine picks them up, puts them on a shaft eight at a time, winds the thread upon them at the rate of three thousand revolutions per minute, cuts a little slot in the edge of the spool, catches the thread in it, nips it off, drops the spools full of thread into boxes below, picks up eight more empty spools, places, winds and drops them as before, and never makes a mistake. The machine, which is used in this country only by The Clark Thread Company, was exhibited by them at the Centennial, and with their magnificent case of goods, was one of the great attractions among the many wonders of the exhibition. From the spooling department, the spooled thread is taken to

THE WAREROOM,

where the beautiful little label containing the name, number, etc., of the thread, is put on by girls. The quickest of them will put labels on the ends of nine or ten thousand in a day, all of which have to be moistened by the tongue, placed on the spool, and then struck with the hand to paste it. Some of these girls work about as quick as lightning. After ticketing, the spools of thread are put into boxes of one dozen each. They are then ready for packing. About twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per month is cut at the mills, in Michigan, to the various lengths required, and all that is done here is to put the boxes together. A private wire runs from the works in Newark to the New York office, and the line is kept busy in sending orders and transmitting messages of the company. In the short time we were there several large orders came in from different parts of the country, and among them were some from Maine, Texas, California, Wisconsin, Oregon, etc. The Clark Thread Company sends out annually vast quantities of show cards, calendars, etc., some of which are magnificent specimens of the lithographic and printer's art.

IS THIS A FAIR COUNT?

The number of feet of draft which one pound of cotton undergoes is one trillion, seven hundred and seventy-two billion, three hundred and twenty million, six hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred feet, or stated in figures, 1,772,320,635,600, a distance of 335,477,582½ miles. The following demonstrates the apparently incredible statement. The web of cotton from which this immense length of thread is drawn is forty inches wide. It goes to the carder, where it is drawn to 4x120, equal to 480 feet. Then the drawing frame increases it to 480x6, equal to 2,880; the lapper 2,880x2½, equal to 6,480, the comber draws it out to 6,480x26, equal to 168,480; then it goes to the head drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to 1,010,880.

THE SECOND DRAWING FRAME

multiplies the last length by six again making 1,010,880x6 equal to 6,065,280, which repeated on the third drawing frame makes a length of 6,065,280x6 equal to 36,391,680 feet. Now comes the first slubbing frame where 36,391,680x5 is equal to 181,958,400, the second slubber 181,968,400x4½ equal to 818,812,800; the intermediate slubber 181,958,400x6 equal to 4,612,876,805; the finishing thread winding machine makes the total length of the thread 4,912,876,80x6 equal to 29 477 260,800. Now it goes on the bobbins to the "mill" where 29,477,260,800x9½ gives us 272 664,662 400 feet. We then multiply the last number of feet which states the total length of one pound of cotton drawn into thread, by the length of the original web, which is six and a half feet, and have the total as stated before 272,664,662,400x6½ feet making a grand total of 1,772,320,635,600 feet. The cotton, when finished as yarn, has been doubled six million, nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety-six times (6,967,296), in passing through the different processes. When the yarn is made into six cord finished thread, the above number of doublings have been multiplied by six, making a total of 41,803,762 doublings. Now divide the total draft, 1,772,327,632,600, by the total doublings, and if the work is correct, we shall have the total number of feet of yarn in a pound of cotton, which is 254,337 feet. But there has been 20 per cent. loss in the manufacture, which must be added, making a total of 305 254 feet of yarn for a pound of cotton, or 120 hanks of 840 yards each, enough to reach from New York to Trenton, a distance of sixty miles.

MACHINE AND CABINET SHOPS, BOX FACTORY AND PRINTING HOUSE.

The Clark Thread Company do all their printing and lithographing at the works here. Four printing presses are kept running all the time, and in the lithograph department one steam press and six or eight hand lithograph presses are continually employed. In both departments the practice of the "art preservative" is in the highest style. Orders for the paper box department in the one item of straw board are given as high as eighty to one hundred tons at a time. In the machine shop a large number of men are employed in making new machinery and keeping in repair the vast quantity in use in the various departments of the works. The cabinet factory turns out about two hundred cabinets per day. The bobbins, etc., used in the mill are made here. In fact about all the Clark Thread Company go outside for is the raw material. They manufacture all they use, except a few of the more intricate or patented machines.

THE CLARK HOSE COMPANY.

One of the best organized and equipped fire companies in the city of Newark is the "Clark Hose Company," organized May 15th, 1869. There are twenty members employees of the factory, brave, active men trained by frequent practice to their duty, and proud of their company and outfit. Their equipment is as follows: Two hose carriages with wrenches, bars and axes, carrying seven hundred and fifty feet of hose on reels and two pipes with extra nozzles. They also command nine hundred feet of hose with pipes and nozzles in twenty-one different stations, in and around the factory, one Cameron fire pump, one Worthington, one Watts & Campbell, and one Blake pump, one hundred and seventy-eight filled buckets in their proper places throughout the works, sixteen hand pumps, sprinklers in all the room of the cotton mill, the packing house, the machine and the carpenter shop and the drying rooms. There are also sprinklers in the two top floors of the thread mill and in the warehouse, and there are thirty-five fire plugs or hydrants on the premises. Regular meetings are held on the second Monday in each month, and practice is had every two weeks. Examination of all valves, hydrants, pumps and other equipments takes place on the first of each month, and a minute report of the exact condition, position and effectiveness of the fire service is made to The Clark Thread Company.

THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY RELIEF SOCIETY.

One of the best and most beneficial organizations which constitutes a part of the system and care of the Clark Thread Company for their employees, is the Relief Society. It was organized January 22d, 1870, for the purpose of providing a fund for the relief of those who might, by accident or sickness, be incapacitated from sustaining themselves. All the employees of the company must be members of the society, and each receives assistance when needed, from the fund according to the amount paid in, which must be at least one cent per week, but no one is permitted to pay in an amount which would draw, in case of sickness, more than half their average weekly wages. Every cent paid in draws seventy-five cents per week. The Clark Thread Company contributes five dollars per week to the fund without cessation, but all others cease their contributions when the unexpended balance in the treasury reaches fifteen hundred dollars. When the fund is reduced to seven hundred dollars, payments are renewed. The payments into the treasury average about nine months in the year. We hope that this humane and systematic organization may find many imitators among the manufacturers of Newark and throughout the country, who read this article. The company pays interest at seven per cent. on the money in the treasury, besides their five dollars per week into the fund. Since its organization one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven members have been relieved, and twenty-four deaths have occurred in the society. The reason that the receipts for 1874 and 1876 are less than usual is because the fund had reached the maximum of $1,500, and payments were stopped. The following very interesting table shows the amount received and paid out from 1870 to 1876 inclusive:

Years.	Receipts.	Payments.
1870	$1,742.34	$1,504.26
1871	2,247.96	2,010.82
1872	2,114.42	1,704.88
1873	2,381.57	1,742.21
1874	856.60	1,595.59
1875	1,541.01	1,634.75
"	77.64	
1876	968.31	1,751.94
Total	$12,928.34	$11,936.45
Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1877,		$986.82.

HOW CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON ORIGINATED.

Until within a few years, the great difficulty to be overcome in the introduction of sewing machines, was the objections made by manufacturers and operators to the then popular threads. These complaints were so loud and well founded that the sale of sewing machines was greatly impeded on account of the impossibility of obtaining a thread adapted to their use. Mr. George A. Clark, appreciating the difficulty, introduced into the American market the now famous Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, all numbers being Six Cord, from 8 to 100, which met the demand, did away with all complaints, and long since established its reputation as the best thread in use for sewing machines or hand sewing. To Mr. George A. Clark belongs the credit of being the first to supply those fine qualities of Six Cord Spool Cotton with which his name is associated. The thread is used and recommended by agents of Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Domestic, Howe, Florence, Weed, Wilson, Bliss, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The superior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon secured for it an immense sale, but with the great popularity of the goods came also counterfeits which made it necessary for the manufacturers to adopt a trademark, for their own and the public's protection, and now upon every genuine spool of their thread is the following:

This trademark is familiar to every merchant in the United States, and all who have ever tried the genuine Clark's "O.N.T." Spool Cotton, continue to use it.

EMPLOYEES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A noticeable feature of The Clark Thread Company has always been their thoughtful and considerate attention to the welfare and pleasure of their employees. The Centennial Exhibition afforded an opportunity for its practical illustration which should not pass unnoticed in this article. Desiring to give all their operatives an opportunity to witness the great Exhibition at Philadelphia of what the nation had accomplished during the first hundred years of its existence in industry and art, the company planned and carried to complete success a monster excursion to Philadelphia, which embraced their fifteen hundred employees, with invited guests, members of the press, and the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Newark. Some idea of its extent may be gained when it is known that forty-five railroad coaches were employed for their accommodation, and the cost for transportation, admission, entertainment, etc., exceeded six thousand dollars. But this large sum is small compared with the unalloyed pleasure which was afforded the grand army of industrious people who find employment at The Clark Thread Company Works in Newark. The Common Council passed and caused to be beautifully engrossed and presented to the Company, a series of resolutions from which for lack of space we copy only the following extract:

Resolved, That we witnessed with great satisfaction the kindness and attention shown by the officers of this Company to their fifteen hundred working people and the evident good feeling that exists between them; recognizing that when labor and capital thus harmonize, prosperity must ensue.

Resolved, That he location of the Clark Thread Company in our city, with their immense works, and their army of operatives, has proved a vast benefit, and that Newark is and should be, justly proud of her manufacturers on which her growth and prosperity must ever depend, and that the municipality should foster and encourage by every practicable means their establishment and success.

Resolution of thanks to the Company were also passed by the employees.

THE EUREKA BOAT CLUB AND THISTLE BAND.

The now famous crew, which came so near winning the prize against the world at the Centennial International Regatta last August, is from The Clark Thread Company's Works principally. It has a list of thirty-five active and about forty honorary members. It is the champion crew of the Passaic, and has beaten the celebrated Atlantic crew of New York. They won the first heat on Monday, August 28th, 1876, at Philadelphia, beating the Dublin and Argonauta crews. On the second day they were beaten by the celebrated Beaverwycks, of Albany, by only six seconds, the Beaverwycks winning the championship of the world on the last day, the Newark boys of The Clark Thread Company coming very close to the championship of the world.

The Thistle Band, one of the best in the State, is organized from the employees of the company and plays for all the many excursions and festivals of the employees, besides answering outside calls when made. They accompanied the Eurekas to Philadelphia, and also the grand excursion of the employees to the Centennial last year, and always play at the regattas in which the Eurekas take part.

THE NEW YORK HOUSE.

At No. 400 Broadway, corner of Walker street, New York is the splendid marble building of George A. Clark & Brother, the selling agents of The Clark Thread Company. The entire five stories of their mammoth place are fitted up with every facilities possible for the prompt transaction of their immense business.

It requires a great deal of poetry to gild the pill of poverty, and then it will pass current only in theory; the reality is a dull failure.